

Freedom's Lure Cited at Forum By Allen Dulles

Harriman and Ives Discuss Issues;
Strauss Talks on Atoms for Peace

The new objectives of the United States as they affect policies on the domestic front and abroad were discussed by speakers last night at the second and closing session of the twenty-third New York Herald Tribune Forum at the Waldorf-Astoria. Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence

Agency, told the Forum delegates that this nation's greatest cold-war asset is the Soviet fear of man's desire to be free. "We can and must exploit it," the head of America's intelligence network said.

The international analysis by Mr. Dulles preceded reports from national leaders and top political candidates designed to round out the Forum's two-day theme of "Progress of Freedom in the United States."

A searching examination of the "Steps Toward Racial Integration" in the public schools opened the Forum the previous night before 2,000 invited representatives of national organizations and educational institutions at the Hunter College Auditorium.

Candidates Heard

The closing session heard first-hand reports of the issues in two of the most important election contests now under way. Stating their positions were Averell Harriman, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York; Sen. Irving M. Ives, his Republican opponent; Charles R. Howell, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate from New Jersey, and his Republican opponent, Clifford P. Case.

Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, spoke on the atom's promise for peaceful uses.

To report on the achievements of the national administration, four members of President Eisenhower's Cabinet took part in an unrehearsed hour-long discussion in which they answered questions of a panel of experts.

This progress report came

from Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, and Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General. Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, was a member of the panel, but was unable to attend because of illness.

Their interrogators were Mrs. Beatrice Blackmar Gould, editor of "The Ladies' Home Journal"; Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of the magazines "Time," "Life" and "Fortune"; Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, and Robert S. Byfield, member of the New York Stock Exchange.

After the discussion, the Collegiate Chorale, conducted by Ralph Hunter, provided a musical interlude.

Adm. Strauss' talk on the uses of atomic energy was followed by a panel discussion in which he was questioned by Walker L. Miller, president of the Detroit Edison Co., a utility engaged in an atomic power development, and Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force. Moderator of the panel was Roscoe Drummond, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Herald Tribune.

Harriman Stresses Needs of the People

In the discussion of the New York State election campaign, Mr. Harriman said the basic issue was to choose a state government that will measure up to the needs of the people. The Republicans, he said, cannot do this because they are paralyzed by the fear "that the people cannot really be trusted."

Mr. Harriman called for a decent national farm policy, removal of the "anti-labor" acts of the Republican state administration, civil service reform, protection of utility consumers, and better care for the aged and the mentally and physically ill.

Ives Emphasizes Experience

"There is much to be done and the Republican leaders have shown neither the capacity nor the will to get on with the job," he said. "Marking time and riding along on yesterday's Democratic advances is not nearly good enough."

Sen. Ives cited two principal reasons why he believes the people should return a Republican administration to Albany. The first, he said, is experience: "The Republican candidates are veterans in the service of our state" and of the Democratic candidates "not one of them has had a day's service in our state government."

His second reason was "the recapture of the Democratic party by Tammany Hall." Sen. Ives said Tammany "ruthlessly" nominated its own candidates, swept aside the men representing other segments of the party, and picked a complete slate from the metropolitan area, completely ignoring representatives of agriculture, the state's biggest industry.

He listed the advances the state has made under a Republican administration, mentioning economical government, better health facilities, the nation's first fair employment practices act and advances in labor-management relations. He concluded with the warning that the announced plans of the Democratic party would only serve to increase taxes.

Not all of the Forum addresses were prepared for publication when this edition went to press.

Russia Can't Alter The Law of Nature

In his speech, Mr. Dulles reported that the progress of freedom abroad has not been encouraging, but he warned against underestimating the superiority in material and spiritual assets of the free world over the Communist bloc.

"One of our greatest assets is that all men aspire to be equal and free," he said. "This fact hampers the rulers of the Kremlin today, for even they cannot change the law of nature, and they know it. It is up to us, not only by example but by positive acts, to make the most of this driving force within mankind."

As evidence that the Soviets fear freedom, Mr. Dulles noted that they never tolerate free elections, put labor unions under the police power of the state, built an Iron Curtain to prevent people from entering or leaving their lands and jam, at immense costs, the air waves to keep out the radio voices of freedom.

"The evidence of Communist fear of freedom and of any contact with it could be multiplied," he said. "This fear is their Achilles heel. We can and must exploit it. At the same time, we must prevent the Communists from exploiting our freedoms against us. They come into our back yard and use our liberties in order to destroy them."

As examples, Mr. Dulles cited Communist use of published information and travel in the United States "to ferret out our military and industrial secrets"; their abuse of the freedom of debate to wreck parliaments in which they are represented; their abuse of the electoral process, and their secret infiltration of labor unions, student groups and every variety of private organization.

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The American task, Mr. Dulles said, is to "vigorously develop our freedoms at home"; extend help to nations abroad that "are the next likely targets of Communist penetration," and to "make the most of the latent but nonetheless real force of freedom that has not been killed

behind the Iron Curtain, even in Russia itself."

"Our liberties here depend in no small measure on the survival of liberty abroad," he said, "and liberty abroad will be in danger if we do not employ our liberties here 'in the maintenance of justice among men and nations.'"

Atom's Promise Vs. Destruction

In his discussion of "The Atom's Promise," Adm. Strauss said surveys have shown that most people, when they think of atomic energy, think only of bombs and "apocalyptic visions of a world careening blindly towards destruction."

"These dreadful visions have obscured a brighter and, I am inclined to believe, more likely promise for all mankind: the eventual provision of energy for the work and well being of men on a scale dwarfing the most hopeful aspirations of the most hopeful men. . . ."

The fact that atomic weapons, with their great capacity for destruction, are not a monopoly of any country now "imposes upon statesmen restraints of a

kind novel in history," he said.

The remarkable thing about atomic weapons, he said, is the ease in which they can be transmuted into implements of peace. "But 'stripped of their military casing,' to use President Eisenhower's appealing phrase, these weapons become the equivalent of numberless Niagaras, Grand Coulees and Hoover Dams," he said.

Now that the weapons program "is in most satisfactory condition," Adm. Strauss said, peaceful application "is one of the fields that so largely engrosses our interest." He said the nation will proceed to train scientists from allied and free countries in atomic power development, cancer therapy and other fields that will benefit every one.